

To the Voters of the United States: The Democratic House of Representatives has today, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under a previous of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office.

THE GREAT STORM.

The most fearful and disastrous storm which ever struck Southern Wisconsin, made its sweeping visit last evening between five and seven o'clock. Toward evening the clouds in the southwest began to blacken and thicken, and the rising wind forebode a storm. In Janesville the effect was of little consequence. The storm went South of the city, four or five miles, but in no place in the county did the tornado carry much destruction with it. The ground was badly washed, the grain blown flat to the ground, fences scattered, and fruit trees broken down, otherwise the damage is not considerable.

The accounts from other localities in Southern Wisconsin are appalling, and the destruction terrible. In Mineral Point, the tornado made fearful havoc. Several buildings were blown down, and two women killed—one the mother of Judge Cothren. A family reunion was being held at the residence of John Spensley, when the storm struck the city, and Mrs. Waller, of Dubuque, was instantly killed. The damage to property in that city will aggregate several thousand dollars. The Titanic demon flew eastward, struck Dane county in the vicinity of Oregon, where it spread destruction on all hands. Houses were destroyed, several persons were severely injured and many animals were killed. At Oakland, in Jefferson county, information of a terrible character is received. A tenement house was blown down, and a man whose name is not known, was instantly killed, and a lady had her leg broken. Not far from the scene of this disaster, a barn was torn to fragments, a man by the name of Schmidt killed, and several animals were also killed. Waukesha did not escape the fury of the tornado. At five o'clock the wind and rain struck the village and continued its work of destruction for two hours. During that time, buildings were demolished, houses were unroofed, and the streets completely flooded with water, but fortunately no one was killed and but few injured. The damage done to property is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. For full particulars regarding the fearful havoc and the destructive ravages of the storm, we refer to our telegraphic column.

THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Nearly every paper in the First Congressional District has had something to say within the past two or three weeks, on the Congressional question, and we regard it in keeping with our duty to say a word on the subject. The names of several gentlemen have been mentioned by the district papers in connection with the congressional candidacy, and among the names suggested is that of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. Cassady, who absolutely declines to be a candidate for the reason that he does not desire the office. There are also Hon. T. D. Weeks, of Whitewater, R. H. Baker, of Racine, Dr. A. Farr, of Kenosha, and Mr. Littlejohn, of Walworth, who have been mentioned, but none of whom have given the public to understand that they are candidates for Congressional honors; and we judge from the reports we have received, that none of the gentlemen will strive for the nomination, and that the announcement of their candidacy is premature.

In supporting for renomination Mr. Williams, who has discharged his duties in Congress so satisfactorily and honorably during the past five years, we are not guided by selfish motives nor influenced by prejudice. Higher considerations than these move us in the matter. The issues in Congress were never more important than now. The spirit of the Democracy as exhibited in the fall of 1860, is akin to the spirit of the Democracy—North and South—as displayed in 1878. The real issue today is, "shall the intelligence, the patriotism, the Christianity of the great North continue to govern the nation, or shall the ignorance of the North in conjunction with the South, take possession of the Government?" These issues face us to-day, and what course shall the Republican party pursue regarding our candidates for the House of Representatives. It is this:

Now, above all other times for years, do we need the services of our best men in the halls of Congress. The issues are significant, and the State should send men of experience, of ability, of courage, of energy—men who can exert an influence for wise and patriotic measures. Mr. Williams is that sort of a man. In framing legislation, in meeting the demands of the hour, in fully representing the spirit of the First District, he can do more effective service and more solid work than any new man the District could elect. And this is not said in disparagement of the abilities of any gentleman who may aspire to go to Washington as a Representative. It requires experience, long and patient study, an extensive knowledge of national questions, to be able to command attention in the House, and to exert any special degree of influence in Congress. For these substantial reasons we think the best interests of the District and of the State call for the renomination and election of Mr. Williams. He has reached that point in congressional experience which makes his services the most valuable. He thoroughly understands national politics, he has a practical knowl-

THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

NUMBER 66

TERRIBLE TORNADO!

It Sweeps over Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.

Mineral Point and other Localities Suffer from its Visitation.

The Aged Mother of Judge Cothren, Killed at Mineral Point.

The Casualties as Reported from the Path of the Great Storm.

The Storm Leaves Waukesha Badly Wrecked.

The Amount of Damage Estimated at Twenty Thousand Dollars.

THE STORM.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette. MADISON, May 24.—The storm between Mount Vernon and Oregon was very severe. I have just seen a Norwegian, living a mile and a half south of Mount Vernon, who lost his father-in-law, an old man, named Nerve Berge; brother-in-law, named Herbrand Berge; his mother-in-law and himself were in the house when the storm struck it, coming with a frightful roar, crushing in the windows on all sides, lifting the house from its foundation, carrying it several rods and smashing it to pieces. The debris disappearing in the air. This man, whose name is Ole Herth, saved himself by jumping down cellar, but his father-in-law and brother-in-law were both killed, while the old lady was seriously injured. He reports that a man told him that O. B. Daley, a wealthy resident and storekeeper, of Mount Vernon, was killed. A large number of houses and barns were destroyed. He saw several fires on the prairie during the evening. Reports from Oregon say that near Pauli, and between there and Belvidere, a great many houses were torn down, and three or four people killed. That great destruction of property and loss of life has prevailed in that section of the country, there is no doubt. There is no telegraph line through that part of the State from here to Mineral Point, and news comes in slowly.

MINERAL POINT, May 23.—A terrible tornado struck this city at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The large stone brewery and several buildings surrounding it were demolished, and it is feared several bodies will be found in the ruins. The buildings adjacent to the brewery are John Miller's house, the Globe Hotel, First Ward School House, John Spensley's house, Mullins store, Currie's harness shop, the Wisconsin House, and Ellinger's furniture store. These buildings were in the line of the tornado and are more or less damaged. One of them, the fine residence of John Spensley, at which was a large family reunion, among whom were John Waller, wife and daughter; William Coats, wife and daughter; Mrs. Waller, and Mrs. Roberts, all of Dubuque, were completely wrecked, and Mrs. Waller, mother of John Waller, was instantly killed. The rest of the inmates of the house miraculously escaped with only slight injuries. The residence of Judge Cothren was also struck by the storm, and his mother, an aged lady, killed. The tornado passed through the heart of the town, and it is feared far more disastrous than could be learned up to this late hour.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., May 23.—A severe tornado passed through the town of Oakland this afternoon, blowing down a barn on the premises of R. Hawk, killing his hired man. The house and barn on Mr. E. Ward's place were blown down, burying the tenants in the fact, but no one was killed. A young lady by the name of Frary had a limb fractured. Serious damage was done to other persons and property.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., May 23.—The tornado was of greater magnitude than at first reported. It took an easterly direction, tearing down fences, barns and windmills. Its path is strewn with fences and broken timber. It blew stones eight inches in diameter quite a distance, blowing them along the ground at a very lively rate. The following is the list of the houses, barns, and windmills destroyed: Jack Danel, barn, hop-house, windmill, and part of dwelling; Eversoll, one large barn; Hopson, one barn; Muscell, one large barn, parts of which are found over one mile from the site; also his reaper and wagon. The roads along and across the path of the tornado are impassable, being filled with rails, boards, trees, etc.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, the leading Democratic newspaper west of the Alleghenies, says "The Democrats have had a surfeit of blundering." That is the mildest way to put it now, but it won't be strong enough when Potter's Committee gets down to the bottom of the election frauds.

Speaker Randall experienced a little of Waterloo at Pittsburgh, on Thursday, Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, having nominated Hon. A. H. Dill for Governor, to whom Randall and his faction were strongly opposed.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont, has nominated Colonel Redfield Proctor, for Governor. The proceedings of the convention were characterized by a spirit of harmony.

The Fraud Committee are not in a hurry to begin work. The Democratic members feel as if they were marching to the gallows.

THE ARMY.

The Latest Developments of the Democrats to Cripple the Standing Army. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The action of the House on the army bill to-day shows very plainly that no attempt to reduce the army below its present numerical standard of 25,000 men will succeed. The entire Texas delegation with Williams, of Michigan, Williams, of Delaware; Cutler, of New Jersey; Wigginton, of Alabama; Patterson, of Colorado, and perhaps some other Democrats will vote consistently with Republicans.

ted this place about 5 o'clock this afternoon and continued two hours, the wind blowing in all directions at the same time, demolishing the fences, chimneys and houses. At the Fountain House many of the trees planted several years ago were uprooted, and nearly all those planted this spring. The spring house front fences escaped. On the same street the roof of the house occupied by Mr. Conlin, and belonging to the Fountain House property, was torn off, leaving nothing but naked gables to indicate where it was. Mrs. Conlin received a slight injury by being struck on the shoulder by a brick. The front of M. S. Hartwell's planing mill was torn off, and the lumber piled around it, scattered to four winds, some being driven through the windows of the Fountain Spring shipping house. The chimneys on Carroll College, Dr. Kendrick's, R. L. Gove's, Mr. Hendrick's, H. H. Hunkin's, O. Tyler's, the wooden mill, and many other places were blown down, in many cases doing material damage. Trees were broken down and torn up by the roots in all parts of the village. In Centre street six or eight rods of sidewalk was lifted up and deposited in the centre of the street, while the fences in that neighborhood and all over the town were demolished. Mr. Richardson's lumber yard sustained considerable loss by the lumber being scattered and badly broken. The summer house, spring house and the windmill at Glen Springs are a complete wreck. Sidewalks in the vicinity of Wisconsin avenue were torn up and hurled against the fence on the other side of the street with such violence that scarcely a whole plank was left. The damages are variously estimated at from \$14,000 to \$20,000.

From the Kansas City Sunday Journal.

The following very interesting sketch was written by Mr. Lyon D. Heath, son of Dr. James Heath, formerly of this city. Lyon D. was born in Janesville in 1838, and removed to Sacramento, California, in 1848. He now resides in Kansas.

James Orton, professor of Natural History in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, twice crossed the continent of South America, engaged in scientific studies and in the collection of specimens in the various departments of natural history. Of these years of travel he wrote an exceedingly interesting and instructive work entitled "The Andes and the Amazons." This is published by Harper & Brothers, is profusely illustrated, and in a charming style tells of the vast resources of that wonderful country which must soon become the field for North American enterprise. Learning, however, that there were beyond the Andes and among the upper streams of the great rivers in the eastern portions of Bolivia and Peru, extensive regions unexplored and unknown, his love for travel and scientific investigation impelled him once more to brave the bleak paths of the Cordilleras of the Andes and the trackless forests of tropical America.

He searched every source of information in Spanish, French and English, corresponded with the scientific societies of Europe and America, and after eight years of preparation, on the 18th of October, 1876, he sailed from New York for Peru and Bolivia.

He spent the winter visiting the important sugar estates of Northern Peru, the mines and the extensive ruins of an ancient civilization in the coast departments, and in preliminary surveys about Cuzco, Lake Titicaca and La Paz.

The soil and climate of Northern Peru is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane. Planted, the cane comes to maturity in 16 months, and for 8 or 10 years yields annual crops without replanting. Here there are neither frost nor excessive heat, no storms of wind nor rain; but ever prevails an "Indian summer." Edwin H. Heath, M. D., a former citizen of the United States, who accompanied the Pacific mail railroad, in lat. 7 deg. 25 min. south, at the port of Pacasmayo, made a record of the temperature four times each day during four years; the highest temperature was 86 deg., and the lowest 58 deg., F.

The multitude of streams running down from the mountains furnish water for irrigation.

During 365 days of the year the cane is cut, when the field first harvested is again ready for the knife.

In the hacienda of Luridico, upon the Pacasmayo railroad, there are 600 fanegadas (fanegada, nearly 3 acres), of land.

The late Henry Meigs bought the machinery for the manufacture of sugar and rum in Philadelphia, at a cost of \$300,000; transportation, erection of suitable buildings and the placing of the machinery cost \$300,000 more; 1,135 Chinese laborers cost \$400 each. The factory of this hacienda contains 12 distilleries, 30 stills, 12 centrifugals of 1,500 revolutions per minute; five miles of copper pipe, each of the huge rollers weighs 12 tons; capacity for production is 60 tons centrifugal white sugar per day of 24 hours, and of rum 150 gallons per hour. Upon the estate there are eight miles of railroad, three foot gauge and three of Rogers locomotives; eighteen to twenty cars in each train, and each car conveying two tons of sugar cane from the fields.

Distance from Panama to Callao, 1,360 miles; time, six days. The approach to Callao is extremely beautiful and interesting. First appear the mighty Andes, the home of the mysterious Inca race, then the Island of San Lorenzo, seven miles out, and forming the bay of Callao; then are seen the hills of Callao, and the city, which becomes clearer and clearer, till at last plainly seen the hulls of the ships, the buildings of the city, steamers and sailing vessels arriving and departing, the towers of the city of Lima high up on the extended and cultivated plain, with the intervening fields of cane, alfalfa and fruit trees.

As the city is a finer collection of shipping than is seen in New York—men-of-war, flags of every nation, the huge straits steamers and the largest and finest of sailing vessels seeking the guano and sugar of Peru and the wealth of Callao. Here is a system of wharves and breakwater constructed of concrete and hewed stone, costing seven millions of dollars. Railroad cars run out upon the wharves. All cargo is handled by steam cranes. Arrived on shore the first building before you, upon ground reclaimed from the ocean, is Henry Meigs' "Estacion del Ferrocarril Central Transandino," of the celebrated Oroya railroad. Engines from Patterson, N. Y.; engineers, American; coaches from Troy, N. Y.; distance to Lima, 13 kilometers (8 miles); 418 feet above the ocean; fare 40 cents; train every hour till midnight. The track is in superb order, engines and cars very clean and of the newest make; trains flagged all the way to Lima.

As "Paris is France and France is Paris" so Lima is Peru. Lima is situated in latitude 12 degrees South and 77 degrees West, or exactly south from Washington.

To Mollendo is 450 miles; fare, \$30; time, 3 days. The ship steams along in sight of land, calling in at various ports, from whence an abundance of fruit is brought on board. Pisco is the port of a rich wine producing district. A highly prized brandy called Pisco is distilled and is exported to Europe. From here, fifteen miles distant, are seen the famous Chichas, guano islands, now exhausted.

Mollendo to Arequipa, 107 miles; fare \$30; daily trains. Track runs along the ocean beach 9 miles, and then begins the wonderful zig zag course among the valleys and around the mountain spurs from whence are magnificent views of the distant ocean, of the cane and alfalfa fields in the Tambo valley and of the many windings of the railroad track over which we passed. From 3,000 feet elevation the track crosses the great desert pampa of Ilaya, descending from want of water in full view of mountains of snow; and at Vitor again ascends by another series of "V" elevations" blasted out of the granite rocks. From the Uchuray, 7,000 feet elevation, there is laid at a contract price of \$3,000,000 a 7 inch iron pipe 34 miles to Mollendo, supplying water to all the stations.

A Vienna correspondent says: "Count Andrassy and his colleagues have gradually come round to England's view about the terms on which the congress should meet, as well as on many other points. Germany is distressed. Prince Bismarck, whose influence here was once omnipotent, now frequently tenders advice which is unheeded."

A Pera correspondent says: "The Embassies here are hopeful of peace. It is believed the party of conciliation is gaining supremacy in the councils of the Sultan also."

BISHOP McCOSKRY.

Returns to Take Charge of the Diocese of Michigan—the Scandal.

DETROIT, May 23.—Bishop McCoskry, accompanied by his wife and niece, returned from New York this morning, and engaged rooms at the Michigan Exchange. The Bishop is in poor health, reduced in flesh, and shows signs of severe mental and bodily suffering, although apparently in good spirits. He announces that having withdrawn his resignation he will resume his duties as Bishop of Michigan, and that he will attend the Diocesan Convention next month. He says little concerning the scandal with which Storey coupled his name, but intimates that he has eminent counsel retained in the case. The matter will cause general satisfaction to the members of his diocese.

ACROSS A CONTINENT.

A Kansas Man in the Wilds of South America. Among the Andes and on the Amazon.

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Andean heights. At 13,500 feet our train ran into a blinding storm of sleet and snow, and overcasts were in demand. At Vinacocaya, 14,445 feet, trains stop for the night. There is thin and cold, and snow wind howled over the broad and desolate pampa. Here the passengers suffer from the "soroche" in every degree of severity; some feel it but very slightly; the head aches, is bursting with pain, vomitings occur, and occasionally one even dies. This affection results from rarefaction of the atmosphere at high altitudes. The highest point of the road is 14,667 feet at the 119 mile post from Arequipa. Now we're arrived where rains are abundant and the surface of the country is grassy and green up to the base of the eternal glaciers. Upon these cold, bleak, mountain pampas, great herds of alpacas and vicuñas feed, guarded by their keepers and the Guecho Indians—and among the herds may be seen the long necked, fawn colored, graceful, but untamable vicuña. A thousand feet lower the sheep flourish and neat cattle graze.

Puno, capital of the department, is a city of 4,500 inhabitants, a fine, paved, and of tile and straw thatch, streets paved. There are two public places, graced with iron fountains; one weekly newspaper, "El Ciudadano." Merchants are native, French, Italian, German and American; stores well supplied with many classes of European and American goods. They buy of the natives sheep and alpaca wool, hides and gold dust. Puno is the center of a rich mineral region; near by are the silver mines of Maravillas, Santa Lucia, Manta and the oil wells of Pusi. There are no trees nor wood for fuel within 300 miles. Bogus (dried excrement of the alpacas and vicuñas) supplies the place of wood and coal. Agriculture produces potatoes, onions, quinnas (mountain rice) oca and papalisa (similar to the potato) and barley. Upon Lake Titicaca there are two elegant iron screw steamers—the Yapura and Yauri—feel bosta. Fare by steamer to Chichilaya, a Bolivian port, \$15.00, 90 miles. Size of the lake, 134 miles long and 25 miles wide above the ocean. Chichilaya to La Paz, 15 leagues by a Concord (U. S.) coach drawn by six mules. Here was Professor Orton ready for the expedition to the Beni. March 27, we set out on mules for Cochabamba by way of Orun stopping each night at government tambos. Each morning we found the roofs and surroundings white with frost. We had glorious views of the snow clad peaks Illimpu, Sorata, Huainapotosi, Illimani, Sahuana and others. Illimani is a magnificent mountain nearly four miles in height in full view from the grand plaza of La Paz. It is crowned with ten thousand feet of snow and passes down among the orange, fig, banana and palm. In this route up among the snow clouds, we crossed the second cordillera of the Andes. Cochabamba, Lat. 17° 23', is a city of 40,000, in the midst of a valley of wondrous fertility, too elevated for any of the tropical fruits, but producing plentiful crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, sugar cane and pears. Cochabamba flour supplies the whole republic. It is not so white as the celebrated Chilli flour, but we pronounced it the richest flavored that we had ever eaten in any country. Here is a perfect climate, air bracing and invigorating, and neither too hot nor too cold, an eternal spring—a paradise for consumption. We spent ten days making collections and gathering information upon the character and productions of the country. We were the guests of Messrs. Haviland & Smith, Americans, who have gained great wealth as proprietors of a stage line running in these valleys. Never will we forget the pleasant days we enjoyed in this charming city. Mules again for the port of Chimore on the Chimore river. Hire of each mule for a journey of 50 leagues was twelve pesos. We left Cochabamba, April 12, and passing through magnificent fields of ripening wheat ascended the third and last cordillera. Wind, storm, and clouds did not hinder us. We passed the summit. We soon experienced a change of climate. Nothing could exceed the exquisite pleasure and absorbing interest of this descent—first shrubs, then trees new and strange and of great variety, each mile becoming larger and larger. We left the Andes, a barometer in hand, we noted each elevation as we passed down to the potatoes, barley, corn, yuca, fern palm, plantain, orange, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, cane, and cacao (chocolate). I could relate a fearful story of our experience on a sand bar of a river whose waters, rising many feet during the night, surrounded us and held us prisoners for several hours. The thunder and lightning were frightful, rain fell in torrents, the darkness could be felt; the tigers growled, the monkeys chattered, the birds of the forest uttered notes of alarm and we, standing in three feet of water, guarded our luggage lest it should float away, and looked anxiously for daylight.

May 31 we embarked on the Chimore river in two canoes paddled by thirteen Yacare Indians in their primitive dresses. Here the current was swift, with many rapids; banks four feet high, and crowded to the very edge by the dense tropical forest, so that the river seemed to be hemmed in by immense walls of living green. Slowly each Indian hid "good-bye" with a pressure of the hand, and took his seat in the canoe, placing his bow and bundle of arrows by his side. I saw the fear course down the cheek of more than one young Indian wife; we pushed out in the stream; the paddles were dipped, and a steady forward and fell in rhythmic response to each united pressure of the paddles; we moved almost with the speed of the arrow, and began our voyage of 300 miles. By 2 o'clock not a mountain nor hill was visible. Time down to Trinidad, six days; time back, twenty days. In four days we found the river as large as the Missouri, with soundings of 30 to 70 feet.

Trinidad de Mojos is situated on the margin of the immense grassy pampas of South America, where grazed countless herds of fat cattle. Here the Professor bought and paid for two motorias (barges), equipped and provisioned them for three months. He hired a crew of 11 Canichana Indians and another crew of 8 Guaharo Indians for protection of all, he engaged 10 Bolivian soldiers, paying their salaries. He disbursed fifteen hundred pesos. On the 1st of June we set out and once more voyaged down the great river. At Trinidad the Professor made observations with the instruments for the determination of altitude, latitude and longitude, as also was his practice at every important point. After 14 days of paddling we reached the cecilia (rapids) of Guajar, in the empire of Brazil. Here the soldiers mutinized, and with charged muskets leveled at the Professor's breast deserted us taking away with them one half our "barril." We were only 3 leagues distant from the beginning of those unexplored lands, the object of our long and expensive journey. This cruel desertion and the ruin of all his hopes produced a hemorrhage in the case of Professor Orton. I thought he could not recover. He gave his last instructions. Slowly and sadly we retraced our steps and during three long and weary months we worked our way back by the most direct route to Lake Titicaca, where, on board the schooner Aurora, Professor Orton died of soroche, the morning of September 25th, 1877, on the very threshold of the exit from the fields of his life and exposures. But his remarkable place is a glorious one, eminently be-

fitting his life and career. It is upon the summit of a rocky island in Lake Titicaca, many thousands of feet nearer the skies than are most sepulchres. There he lies in sight of the scenes of his last explorations: upon one side is visible the last mile of iron rail and telegraph; and on the other which issued the great Inca monarch.

His death is a serious loss to Vassar College and to science. In every State in the Union there are graduates from Vassar who must remember his encouraging smile; his peculiar and graphic style of presenting facts in natural history. He had spent two years in European travel. He was the author of several books of great merit, among which are "The Andes and the Amazons," "Underground Treasures" and "Comparative Zoology." But that which will cause the name of Professor Orton to be long remembered is the Museum of Natural History of Vassar College. It is his handiwork. The collection is unusually choice and extensive. A large building of brick is especially devoted to this object. He has arranged specimens so that the student may stand, as it were in the geological commencement of the world, and as the passes through the long corridors may note each successive development till the epoch of man. He was the classmate of Senator Ingalls and of Senator Hitchcock. Every one who knew him will regret the loss of Professor Orton.

Out of Tune.

When the tones of a musical instrument become harsh and discordant, we say it is "out of tune." The same may be said of that far more wonderful and complicated piece of mechanism, the human structure, when it becomes disordered. Not only actual disease, but those far more common causes, overwork, mental anxiety, and fast living, may impair its vigor and activity. The best remedy for a partial collapse of the vital energies, from those as from other causes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is at the same time an agreeable and mind-cheering cordial, and the best possible invigorant in all cases of debility. It is an incomparable stomachic and anti-bilious medicine, eradicates fever and ague, and prevents subsequent attacks. It remedies with certainty and thoroughness bowel and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatic troubles, and many other bodily ailments. It also counteracts influences which predispose to disease.

my204edwlv

AMUSEMENTS.

The Champion FRENCH LADY PEDESTRIENNE.

MISS Exilda Lachapelle.

Will attempt to walk 100 MILES IN 24 HOURS! AT LAPPIN'S HALL.

Commencing Friday Evening.

At 8 o'clock, and finishing Saturday Evening. Ladies are especially invited. Miss Lachapelle's record is 100 miles in 24 hours. This is the best time on record by any lady pedestrian.

Good music in attendance. Single admission 15 cents. Per Couple, 25 cents. my204dd

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. H. PAYNE. Harness, Saddles! HORSE FURNISHINGS.

Carriage Trimming a Specialty. 2 NORTH MAIN ST.

C. H. Payne's Harness can compare, here call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Perfect, his stock of very best made, All Buggy and Carriage of every grade. Yes, in his line he's surpassed by none. Neatly manner all his work is done. Never to please a customer's taste. Satisfaction to all is guaranteed.

Harness makes for both road and track, and all styles, none doth lack. Complete his stock of heavy and light, and Neatly mounted in metal bridle. Each one of his is made to well. Saddle no complete set of harness. Saddle to fill his fine store.

Sold at prices uncommonly before. And highest place in the art to fill. Most striking trimming with greatest skill. Departure now—'till be to your gain. Leaving your orders with C. H. Payne. Experienced workman gives the great head. Skillfully does all Trimming you need. 436wmo

WHISKY. I received last week from the best distillery in Kentucky, some of the finest BOTTLED WHISKY. I will sell at 40 cents per pint. You have paid 75 cents and 81 per pint for whisky no better than this. Call and see some free before buying. Also the best Gin at 40 cents per pint. I have lived thirty years in Janesville, and would not lie for a pint of whisky. Two doors east of Green Bay Hide & Leather Co. my21dwwlv

FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE PRICES! Don't buy a dollar's worth until you have got Britton & Kimball's prices. They are selling Marble Top Chamber sets cheaper than any house in the city—their own make.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN 24, 1878.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Trains at Janesville station.

From	Arrive	Depart
From Monroe	8:55 a.m.	
From Prairie du Chien	1:30 p.m.	
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:45 p.m.	
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:45 p.m.	
From Monroe (Freight)	1:05 p.m.	

For	Arrive	Depart
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:55 a.m.	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	12:10 p.m.	
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul	3:40 p.m.	
For Monroe	7:45 p.m.	
For Monroe (Freight)	1:05 p.m.	

L. V. H. CARPENTIER, Gen'l Pass'g Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

From	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	
From Chicago	3:45 p.m.	
From Chicago	5:45 p.m.	

Post-Office--Summer Time Table.

Chicago and Way	Arrive	Depart
Chicago and Way	1:30 p.m.	
Chicago and Way	3:45 p.m.	
Chicago and Way	5:45 p.m.	

Over-Land Mails Arrive.

From	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	
From Chicago	3:45 p.m.	
From Chicago	5:45 p.m.	

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From	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	
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From Chicago	5:45 p.m.	

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CLOSING OUT SALE.

GROCERIES, & C.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

THE LAST

CHANCE.

My Goods are not yet entirely

closed out, but must be very

soon, and in order to close them

out as soon as possible, I shall,

for the next few days, sell all

goods regardless of cost.

I am, of course, out of many

kinds of goods, but in some de-

partments I still have full as-

sortments.

For instance, in White Goods,

I have full lines of Plain,

Striped and Checked Jaconets,

Plain, Striped and Checked

Nainsooks; Plain Swiss and

Book Muslins, Victoria and

Bishop Lawns, Colored Tarle-

taines, Bias Tuckings, White

Piques, White Linens, and Shirt

Fronts, White Flannels, White

and Colored Hosiery, Parasols,

Ribbons, Black Grenadines,

Black Dress Berages, Swiss and

Hamburg Edgings and Inset-

tings, Lace and Paisley Shawls,

Summer Silks, Grenadine Veil-

ings, Real Guipure, Yak, Eng-

lish Thread and Valenciennes

Laces, Ladies' and Children's

Knit Underwear, Linen Suits,

&c., &c., all of which must be

sold in the next few days, and

in order to do so will be offered

at prices less than they can be

bought to-day, at Wholesale.

All are invited to call and see

these goods, as they must and

will be sold at some price.

Respectfully,

ISAAC FARNSWORTH,

Janesville, May 16th, '78.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL READY!

FOR

Spring Trade!

Foreign and Domestic Cloths

GENTS

Furnishing Goods

HATS and CAPS,

Trunks and Traveling Bags is

Complete.

Call and See My NEW PRICES.

J. L. FORD.

SHIRT PATTERNS

CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 25 CENTS.

For Rent!

The west half of the double brick house on

Court street, can be rented to a good tenant.

For particulars apply to

AMOS P. PRICHARD,

County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of John B. Bennett,

deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued this

day to CLARK E. RANNEY and the time for creditors

to present their claims for allowance having been

limited to the 10th day of September next, notice is

hereby given that the Judge of this court, at his

office in the city of Janesville, on the 10th day

of September next, at 10 o'clock p. m., will receive,

examine and adjust all claims and demands of all

persons against said deceased. Dated May 10th,

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